ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SPEECHES

Of Wm. M. Evarts, esq., and Hon. Jacob Broome.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

The following call, numerously signed, was published in the city journals of yesterday: PUBLIC MEETING,

The Electors of the City and County of New-York, who ar opposed to the present National Administration for its efforts to force the Lecompton Conscitution on a protesting People.

Who are in favor of such a change in our State Constitution as ability requires an Adopted Citizen to have been Naturalized one

year before voting:

Who are in favor of securing the rights of Legal Voters by an

efficient Registry Law;
And who are in favor of legal safeguards against the deportation by Foreign Governments of their convicts and purpose to

Are requested to meet stithe Cooper Institute on Monday

Sept. 6, 1556, at 8 p. m.

In response to the call, a large assemblage of citi zens convened last evening at the hall of the Cooper Institute. It was composed of men well known for their intelligence and honorable position in society

and among them were many leading minds in the sev eral parties forming the sontiments of the meeting. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by JOSEPH BLUST, who nominated Robert H. McCurdy to preside. The nomination was acceeded to.

On taking the Chair, Mr. McCURDY said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: The objects of this meeting have been stated to you in the public call. They commend themselves to the good sense and cordial approval of the honest, true, and conservative men of all parties. The evils which flow from the maladministration of our Government, and from some defects it our laws, are such as call for the earnest efforts of every good citizen and lover of his country to remove them. By discarding minor differences and uniting upon a common platform, with vigorous action, suc-cess is sure. To preside over a meeting comprising so many of our best citizens, and with such objects in view, is an honor I appreciate, and for which I thank

JOSEPH BLUST, esq., from the Committee on Ar rangements, addressed the meeting as follows: REMARKS OF MR. BLUNT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS; We have assembled here this evening, persons heretofore entertaining opinions somewhat different, not, perhaps, so much that they disagreed as to the truth of the propositions which the two divisions of the opposition to the Democratic party in this city have thought fit to give prominence to, but the two parties gave a different degree of prominence to their own particular tenets. There are few among the Republicans that at any time hesitated to have all abuses in the naturalization of foreign citizens, or in the voting at the polls, remedied by properlegislation. There are few of the Americans that ever lent themselves to any unconstitutional mode of extending Slavery. So each portion of those respective partie Selvery. So each portion of those respective partie giving undue prominence to the tenets to which the have attached themselves, have suffered themselve to be diverted and used to give effect to the objects. to be diverted and used to give effect to the objects of the common enemy. On the one side, we do not think speaking for the Republicans—that we could deter-mine with what ceremeny or to what extent the Celtic tribes should be admitted to the privileges of American citizens, when the Capitol was in the possession of barbarians, and Senators were stricken down in their senatorial chairs by brutal and barbaric violence. [Apphase.] On the other side, citizens, seeing the abuses at the polls, think, that of all things upon earth, that very thing upon which our Government, power abuses at the polls, think, that of all things upon earth, that very thing upon which our Government, power and entire success depends, as expressed through the means of voting, should be maintained by proper legislation. We do hope, however, that those of them who are now here, followed by our fellow elizens sympathizing with them, will give effect to their sentiments by uniting together so as to have concert of action.

I will now read the resolutions which the Committee

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The electors of the City and County of New-York, assembled pursuant to public notice at the Cooper Institute, on the 6th day of September, 1858, do hereby

1. That though we disagree on some points, we see

should assent anti-Buchanan electors of this city should assent and nullify each other, rather than unite and defeat their common adversary.

2. That we are opposed to the policy and measures of the present National Administration, especially to its persistent efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution on a people who were well known to detect and abbo-it.

it.

3. That the heroic people of Kansas, for the fortitude with which they have endured oppression, for
the spirit manifested in resisting violence, and the
magnanimity shown in rejecting the Eaglish bribe, are
justly entitled to the thanks of the whole country for
exhibiting to the whole world a signal grout that the ting to the whole world a signal proof that the freedom and hatred of tyranny that character

4. That the enormous and still increasing corruption of our elections, and the alarming growin and extent of illegal voting, call loudly for prompt and efficient counteraction, and we demand an official registration of the names of legal voters in each election district as the objects.

the obvious and necessary remedy.

5. That the Constitutional provision that requires as the Constitutional provision that requires an emigrant from a sister State to reside a year among as before he can vote commends itself to our judgment as a salutary and needed check upon the importation of voters into closely divided and doubtful States from those that are of voters into closely divided and doubtful States from these that are not so; and we think that principle berein affirmed, requires that an adopted catizen should be naturalized one year before he is entitled to vote. 6. That the increase of paupers and orientals of for

6. That the increase of paupers and commits of for-cign birth in this city requires the prompt exactnean of a law preventing the deportation by Foreign Gov-ernments of paupers and convicts to this country.

7. That an Administration that expends at least \$9,000,000 per annum, with an income of less than \$6,000,000, yet makes no effort to reduce the one nor increase the other, is essentially bankrupt, and ought to be seemed in:

increase the other, is essentially bankrapt, and ought to be wound up.

8. That, relying upon the good effects to result from the National Administra-8. That, relying upon the good recess as a union of all opponents of the National Administration, we extractly arge the Republican, American, and other organized parties, to unite their efforts in the approaching election upon the same candidates as the only certain way to success.

Mr. Blunt then put in nomination the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Wm. Mitchell, Shepherd Knepp, Alex, W. Bradford, Georg Folsom, Zebedec Ring, Fred. A. Conkling, Ambross C. Kingland, George Briggs, James Deposyster Oxden, Simonal Marin, Isaac Sherman, Daniel Limann, John Stewart, Fracts Brooks, Washington Smith, Zepher Mills, James H. Welster, Wm. D. Andrews, Jonathan A. Ranson, Wm. H. Abertson Gibbert G. Buller, Robest, F. Haws, Gilbert C. Doan, Herst, Reed, James Donaghe, Abram Wakeman, Joseph W. Savaze, J. W. C. Leveridge, Joseph Southworth, Andrew N. Morgon, Wm. J. Davison, Joseph Holse, Homet Frankla, Jos. Hagh, Jos. Cowenhoven, P. J. Monroe, John Ives, Henry Dubol, John Keyset.

SECRETARIES.

Dr. Samuel Hall, John S. Washburn, Isase L. Taylor, George Peckham, O. Sioan Holden, F. C. Wagner, W. W. Osbern, John R. Farrington, James W. Farr, F. J. Turker, H. B. Cook.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, esq., was then introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to address the assembly a

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: As I COTdially approve of the principle and the purpose and the motive of this call, and as I know that it proceeds by no party arrangement whatever, but comes from those who desire to make effective their opposition to the Government, whose principles, whose practice whose character and whose designs they abhor, I find no difficulty in yielding my humble influence, my no difficulty in yielding my humble influence, my voice and my attendance in favor of this call. [Applause.] I approve it if it he limited, as it distinctly is by its terms, to the electors of the City and County of New-York, and should it extend no further. But I should rejoice in it still more if, by the contagion of the good example, this combination for principle and not for party should extend throughout this State and the States of this Uxion. It is for this reason that, quite averse as I am to appearing on the political stage, where the private interests of canadidates and the mere figuring of parties are concerned. I yet feel no aversion to addressing an independent body of my upon the formantly of registration, somebody entitled is by its terms, to the electors of the City and Country of New-York, and should relocite in it still more if, by the contaging of the right of sulfrage, in other respects, may be thereby exclained. Now, grant that that is possible about the prival should relocite in it still more if, by the contaging of the good example, this combination for principle and not to party should retrieve exclained. Now, grant that that is possible and not to party should retrieve at I am to appearing on the political and the mere figuring of parties are concerned. I vet feel no aversion to addressing an independent body of my fellow-citizens who, I take it for granted, come upon the same impulses that I do—to private ordered, where the private ordered is not addressing an independent body of my fellow-citizens who, I take it for granted, come upon the same impulses that I do—to private ordered in the provided the every of the possible action their opposition to the Administration of this country. (Applaluse and checking, lower than the possible action their opposition to the Administration of this country. (Applaluse and checking, lower than the possible action their opposition to the Administration of this country. (Applaluse and checking, lower than the possible action their opposition to the Administration of this country. (Applaluse and checking, lower the possible action their opposition to the Administration of this country. (Applaluse and checking, lower the possible action their opposition to the Administration of this country. (Applaluse and checking, lower the possible action their opposition to the propiet of this country. (Applaluse and checking, lower the possible action their opposition to the propiet of the country and pathle and the possible action their opposition to the propiet of the country and pathle and the propiet and the propiet and the propiet and the propiet of the country and the content of the country and the propiet and the propiet and the propiet a

represented by the Federal Administration—holds a united and decided and opposing front, that they need to be met and evercome, and to do which it is necessary to reinstate our principles in the place of theirs. Is this so? Whom have the Republican party found as to be met and overcome, and to do which it is necessary to reinstate our principles in the place of theirs. Is this so? Whom have the Republican party found as their opponents, with power, with violence, and with fraud against the enforcement of those principles that eppose the subjugation of the infant community of Kansas to the Federal power? The Democratic party. Whom have the Americans found, in their efforts for the purity of suffrage, for the intelligence of the citizen, for the dignity, security and safety of public action? Whom have they found their imperious, determined, violent and franculent opposent? The Democratic party, [Applause.] And finding this Democratic party thus determined, distinct and open in their opposition on these two great different topics or issues in public affairs, we have asked whether it be true that among those who oppose, each more distinctly and formally, this Democratic party, on the one or the other line of our politics, whether it is wise to initiate such foolish conduct as to suffer a united front to divide us in our opposition, and to allow them to meet each division separately and accomplish its overthrow, when we need but to unite our power to triumph over our enemy. [Applause.] How should our agreement of opposition to the Democratic party constitute a busis of public action against them? Why, if these points are important, if they are present and practical issues before the country, then they certainly should. What does the call of your meeting, what do your resolutions indicate as the objects of public interest and public discussion which we are called upon to meet? They embrace topics both of Federal and of State legislation and politics. In the first place, they invite those who are opposed to the Lecompton policy of this Administration that must fall before the voice of the people, if that voice can be made to speak in a united and determined tone. Now, does that important hence constitute an important part of Administration to meet and unite, and to organize pu majority in Congress upon every other subject of Democratic policy without disturbing their party rela-tions, yet adherence to this one thing has been made a test of party fealty, and opposition to it has made the unpardonable sin to subject the offenders to expulsion and ruin. I ask now what distinct discord, public or private, open or smothered, now disturbs the Democratic party, but the difference of opinion with the President of the United States and his Administration? the party, but the difference of opinion with the President of the United States and his Administration? The great contest now going on in the West, where Douglas is engaged with the opposition, and also the Administration forces hunting him down, shows that this is the vital, the controlling point in the Federal policy. Is this a penetical issue? There is nothing more practical. How did it begin? How is it carried on? How does it purpose to end? It started first with the repeal of a time-honored compact. It introduced then the struggle of popular sovereignty, and then attempts by executive power, by fraud at the ballot-hox and by intinsidation and the frowns of power to compet the people of Kansas, a reluctant people, to accept a constitution totally repagnant to them. There never was a question more distinctly presented of an issue between popular rights and the power of the Government, either in England, France, or the revolutionary era of our own centry. [Applause.] Now I do not much favor that system of politics, or those politicians or public men, who are quite satisfied with praising hierty in ancient times and in foreign countries, sympathizing with the oppressed of France and cans or paths face, who are quite satisfies win praising liberty in ancient times and in foreign countries, sympathizing with the oppressed of France and of Greece, and yet have no voice, no action, no politics to put down, with the power that the Constitution has given us, this bold step to suppress the will of the people. But is it a present issue, and one that our politics for the next two or four years have to deal with? Some say it is a past issue; that the Administration have been defeated by the heroism of the people of Kansas, and that the overwhelming exhibit of the popular will there is too terrible for the party in power to disregard. Why, this is nothing but the merest sham, unitated, if you please, by every rogue detected and prosecuted in the committing of any crime. But is the issue over when the criminal arrested has either pleaded guilty or been committed by the Jary? No; his punishment follows upon the past issue of his crime. [Applause.] And that punishment is to be meted out to the Democratic party and the Federal Administration, that similar crimes may not be attempted again. [Renewed applause.] But the issue is not yet past even in that sense. There were two propositions at the bottom of this effort of Federal not be attempted again. [Renewed appliause.] But the issue is not yet past even in that sense. There were two propositions at the bottom of this effort of Federal power; the one that Kansas should come in as a Slave State, whether her people would or not. That they defeated by their heroism and magnanimity. The other proposition was that they should not come in as a Free State, and that issue we are to fight through now. And that is not past, either in the sense of the offense or of the convicted crime. But it is a purpose now jentertained, upon which this country is to be divided. And are we to represent such feebleness, such degradation, such demoralization, as that we ourselves, nothing but free laborers, living and increasing, amplifying our domain, our wealth, our power, our energies, by nothing but free labor, shall submit to have it said that a community of a certain number of have it said that a community of a certain number of people, as in Kanass, shows by its rejection of Slavery, an antitness to be a commonwealth, and sre, therefore, to be kept out of this community of Free States? Did it ever occur to you that when Kanass shall come into this Union as one of this great confederacy, she will be the first State since the original that the description of the people in their favor. It means that our common adversary will take care that as fast as the people become united upon some topic of important that he description is a favor of the people become united upon some topic of important properties. federacy, she will be the first State since the original thirteen that has fought for her liberty and achieved it? [Vociforous and repeated applause.] And I tell you that when, by our united efforts, this great glory is achieved there will be more joy in this confederacy over the one infant State of Karsus than over the golden frieged borders of California, and all the wide and rich valley of the Mississippi. [Renewed applause.] It shows us not only what that very amplification of our territory has shown, that our energies know no abatement to our future increase; but it shows us what nothing else has shown before, that the spirit of our fathers is adequate in the bossoms of their descendants to preseve that liberty, that dignity, that fuedom in comparison to which our ample domain and our uncounted wealth are worth more than are the vast territories and the gorgeous riches of the servile tribes of Asia. Beside this great topic of Federal politics, your call and your resolutions emthe servile tribes of Asia. Beside this great top of the Federal politics, your call and your resolutions embrace a subject of State policy and of State legislation for the window of the Federal Constitution has left to the power and the legislation of the States the whole subject of the determination and the circumstance of the states left to the power and the legislation of the States the whole subject of the determination and the circumscription of the right of suffrage, whether that suffrage is to be applied to Federal or State officers. The whole power of the Federal Government, exerted under the Constitution and by law of Congress, cannot tough the point of giving within the State of New York a vote to any men for Fresident or for a Congressman, unless the State of New-York by its fundamental law, or its Legislative enactments, accords that right. No, we are safe; if we will take care of our domestic, our State legislation, we can determine how and who shall vote, and what introduction into the right of suffrage shall be gone through with before it is enjoyed. This second tranch of our call asks those of us who can unite in this effort to obtain a pure suffrage, to mite against the Democratic parry, always in principle and practice the enemy of that object. Is that important? Well, is there anything more important? I have always heard that the final depositary of the political power in this country was the people, and that the sole original mode of manifesting that power and of putting it into action was through the ballet-hox, and that it depended upon who voted, and how that vote was cast, what the public action of this people was. When, therefore, we come to ascertain who shall possess that right of suffrage, can there be anything more important in our public action of this people was. When, therefore, we come to ascertain who shall possess that right of suffrage, can there be anything more important in our polities than that? Is it practical? Is it pracent? Why? in this city, and before this numerous and intelligent assembly, it is idle to ask the question. Everywhere—in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, in Baltimore, in New-York, it is the great practical question of the suffrage, now and to-day, whether spurious votes and fraudulent counts shall subvert the honest suffrage of American citizens. [Applause.] What can be more important than this? Important to our sense of manhood, and to our independence. It has been said by those who have sought by weak arguments, to cover and maintain their opposition to a sense of manhood, and to our independence. It has been said by those who have sought by weak arguments, to cover and maintain their opposition to a Registry Law, that there is danger that by insisting upon the fermality of registration, somebody entitled to the right of suffrage, in other respects, may be thereby excluded. Now, grant that that is possible. What is the disfranchisement worked by allowing men who have not the right to vote, to deposit their suffrages against those who have? I take it, that if it was understood that five ballots were to be put into a box, provided there were five men entitled to the privilege of a distributive share of something that was to follow the selection by law, you would consider it quite as important as that you should have the right to put your ballot in, that men who have not the right should not put theirs in. But this is not a fair presentation of this enormous evil, for our rights absolutely, finally and conclusively are suppressed by the predominance of votes that have no business in the ballot box. Let us then, if we would not sacrifice real political power, act our duty to the received in the county, without being influenced

But, gentlemen, your Constitution, now twelve years in force, contains a positive and distinct injunction on the Legislature that they shall pass laws for the purpose of properly qualifying and fortifying the right of suffrage. How has that constitutional injunction ever been obeyed? Not at all. Where has the opposition come from? From the Democratic party. And why? The virtue of politicians is not greater than the virtue of other men, to say the best of them. And to sacrifice all the foreign vete, unlawfully deposited in the ballot box in this city and in this State, would forever subject the principles, the practices, the success of the security for its integrity. Who, I ask of you, while persevere in going to the ballot-box; who of you will persevere in laboring to organize public sentiment to be expressed through the ballot-box, if he knows that all this labor, effort and sacrifice is but an idle and foolish ceremony, and that the result is determined not by the conflicting opinions of result is determined not by the conflicting opinions of honest citizers, but by the overwhelming fraud in the deposit and in the count of the votes. Reduce us to that conxiction, and I do not care much whether the fact be apparently or conclusively so, if the opinion be so. The moral influence of it drives away from the polls a large, controlling, sensible public opinion that should have a voice in our councils, and in deepair leaves the dishonered urn of the suffrage to the contamination of the spoiler. Now how are these two issues, one of Federal and the other of State policy, connected so that they may form a basis for the combination of the Opposition against the Administration! In the first place they are united in the sentiment and the action of the the Administration! In the first place they are united in the sentiment and the action of the Adm inistration. They constitute the two arms of their strength. By them both they stand; without them both they cannot stand, but most fall. They combine to sustain its despotic power upon the elements of an aristocratic institution that that subjects the labor of others august to its purposes, and loose and the lowest population that swell the suffrage by the foreign vote. And we the great middling interests that ever should govern, ever do groan where there is a government, is in danger of being crowded between this upp and this nether millstone till our strength is ground out of us. If we cannot with when our opponents are united, then it is our own feebleness and folly that subjects us to their domination, and we deserve the fate, however rigid, that ination, and we deserve the fate, however rigid, that comes upon us. The Administration are in the minority. The opposing interests in this Union go far beyond a major, almost up to a twho-third vote in this country. But by the principle of our politics, if you divide the people who constitute nearly two-thirds, the one-third, or a little over, is the master. Now, has there been a union of the representative men of the two great opposing parties to the measures of this Administration party! Why, look at it, look at the Lecompton issues at Washington and before Congress. Under the lead of the Great Senator Crittenden—[load and long-continued cheering and applause]—under his his lead the Republican party, without a man counted his lead the Republican party, without a man counted out of its ranks, and the true American party, with scarcely an exception even of its most Suthernmost ranks, stood together against the Administration, and out of its ranks, and the true American party, with scarcely an exception even of its most Suthernmost ranks, stood together against the Administration, and drove them from the proud and yet samewhat respectable front of power, to the miserable meanness of an English bribe. How is it Albany, where this other subject of the suffrage is to be controlled? where your legislation is divided so that no party had the majority? You find the Democratic party coming very near controlling both the other parties, uniting against all efforts to purify and defend the suffrage, yet the American party stock up with scarcely an exception, and the Republicans standing by them, with the exception of perhaps but about one in twenty. While yet the people were disunited, were the menthal by their separate strength they had put in public places thus united on the battle ground, even with the disadvantage of the thimness of numbers which we had reduced them to by our folly in not filling their ranks by our united suffrages before the battle? [Applause, But, gentlemen, even further than this, there is a deep and intimate connection in principle between our positions in connection with the violence which the Democratic party would exert, in its exercise of Federal power, against the rights of the people of Kansas, and the frauds which they perpetrate for their own benefit against the citizens of all the other States. Violence and fraud, just as the occasion may serve their purposes, are the results of a party in power; and honesty and right are the weapons that we must wield in common against them. But it is said that there is no right, no propriety, no manliness, no duty, in our uniting upon these many principles of politics upon which we all agree, because their are differences between us upon other subjects connected with our particular views. Well, gentlemen, if you will take counsel from the Democratic party, you will never unite when the object and the effect of the union is to be their over throw. If an opposing military force wi tance, that that topic shall weigh itself down with some other one that will discuste them. On that principle, so long as the Constitution of the human and has as deeply insuited and principle, so long as the Constitution of the human mind remains what it is, so long as independence of thought and opinion prevails—as I trust it ever will in an American community—why, the more topics or points upon which you require a union, necessarily the less the number of people that can be brought to agree upon them. You will have to bring in some time or other the five points of Calvinism, or the dectrine of the Apostolic succession, and in opposing Slavery or in opposing the foreign influence, you will only be able to do it with men who stand by you in the same communion. How idle, how foolish, how supremely ridiculous is the example presented in the northern part of this State by a feeble band who gather around the person of Ger-rif Smith. They will go for no man but Gerrit Smith, because while he is opposed to Slavery, he is also sound upon the liquor question. How feelish is their course. Twice as many agree upon the liquor ques-tion as agree both upon that and the Slavery question; and twice as many agree upon Slavery as tion as agree both upon that and the Slavery question; and twice as many agree upon Slavery as agree upon both that and liquor; and yet they have a plan for getting their man into the Gubernaterial chair by insisting that nobody shall vote for him who is not both sound against the slaveholder and sound against the liquor dealer. An excellent arrangement, and one which the Democratic party would be glad to have you practice to the end of every election. [Applause and laughter.]
Now centiemen no person supposes, because we would be glad to have you practice to the end of every election. [Applause and laughter.] Now, gentlemen, no person supposes, because we stand here and advocate a union of our forces upon principle, that, therefore, we are abandoning our principles. I have nothing in common with the Republican party, except its principles. I care nothing for its party arrangements or its personal successes; but I am devotedly attached to the principles of the Republican party. [Cheers.] But I will fight each battle on the day and at the place that it is to be fought, with all the army that I can rally at my call. [Cheers.] What would you think, gentlemen, on the eye of the on the day and at the place that in yeal. [Cheers.] What would you think, gentlemen, on the eve of the battle of Lexington, of those soldiers who shouldered their muskets and put on their knapsacks in time to fight that battle that day! You would say they are good soldiers and patriotic men, and if they win that battle they may live to fight the battle of Bunker Hill two months afterward. [Cheers.] What would you say of those soldiers who, when the drums heat to rally for the battle, throw down musket and knapsack, and seek to entertain you with an account of some battle they fought some years ago or are going to fight some years hence? To-day we desire to overcome a despecife power—to suppress the frauduient power which is held by despetic influences and by fraud—the common enemy of us all; and shall we, instead of uniting against the common enemy, throw down our muskets and our knapsacks on the eve of the battle-day, and say our stomach is for some other fight! [Applause,] Now, gentlemen, there is another very important object that I suppose is to be gained by this union for honest purposes against a common enemy. It is to reduce the conflict—to contract the contest, to narrow it down to a struggle between two adversaries. The whole theory and system of our college, should presume as that there will be but two

strength is there in the power of the Ma, or, and what obedience or submission to his authority; It is so in the government of the State, and in the Fode, all Government. We feel no respect; we feel that he is a minority Mayor, a minority Governor, or a minor, y President. A man thus placed in power has not the authority of one elected by a well-timed majority of an intelligent people which he knows will maintain him. But more than this, gentlemen, when there are but two parties, then a party, if successful, has the full control of government, and is responsible for its conduct; its opponents watch it, and there is no room for traitors, or for trading in politics. But get a juncture responsibility, and you with mot that there will be people connected with all these parties that, under the uncertain responsibility, will always be able to make combinations to steal and defraud, leaving it to say to their constituents, "Well, our party could not do anything against their opponents, [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I have occupied much more of your time than I intended, and yet I cannot forbear to allude to than I intended, and yet I cannot forbear to allude to the very peculiar circumstances of the hour, in the community in which this meeting is held. Since, Mr. President, the call of your meeting was signed, and between then and this present occasion, this great seat of commerce, mistress of this hemisphere, contrading now, almost even handed, with her more ancient rival for the dominion of the com-mercial world, this city, its bay and its suburbs, have been witnesses of strange scenes, under strange lights. While in the middle of last week this vast city was illuminated by the bonfine and the candles, and filled with the loud, glad shouts of an enterprising and indus-trions and cenerous people, congratulating themselves trions and generous people, congratulating themselves and each other at the share of their fellow-citizens, and joined in doing honor to the citizens of other lands, in the last, the noblest, the magical achievement and joined in doing honor to the citizens of other lands, in the last, the noblest, the magical achievement of our proudest evilization. Loud cheers. At that hour, even before the light of that glad Christian joy had sunk in our minds, the southern portion of this bay was illuminated by fires, carrying more horror and more terror than ever before beamed in a civilized community. How strangs this contrast, how much has gene to decay, how are the people sunken when such things can be! Why, I am pursuaded that we have not yet fathouned the depths of this disgrace that has befallen our civilization. Why, gentlemen, when, in the hot conflicts of war, enemies bombard a lostile city, he is a wretch who does not give the order, and he a wretch who does not give the order, and he a wretch who disobeys it. "Put the shot and "shell far off from the hospital." [Applause.] And when the drama is played, the blood is up and the successful enemy pours through the ruined city, and sucks and slaughters, he is a wretch who does not give the order, and he a wretch who disobeys it." Spare "the sick and wounded. [Loud cheers.] Now, gentlemen, look a little further, and see who are the victims of this destruction. Were they there by choice, or chance! Were they there submitting to a horrible fate, as you or I might be, should it spring unawares about our dwellings? No. Who put them there? The State of New-York, by its laws, by its authority, took each one of them against his will and placed him in that shelter. And what are we to say! If ever anybody was held in double trust, these sick men on Staten I land were under double trust to our common humanity, which makes their weakness their best defense. They sought our coasts, and the Government, which had the power to compel them to this shelter. party, nothing to do with the conditions of me that I knew of, except it shows there is need of good government—of strong government—resting upon the affections of the people. Let me say to you, gentlemen, that this is an important and decisive posture in our affairs. If you will not unite against the common enemy, if you will not unite against the common enemy, if you will not present an unbroken front to meet the stern issues of the day, but will have your forces scattered in self-sh and foolish controversies, then truly all is lost forever for free self-government. And let me say to you that there is but one alternative—a Government which the people does not centrol, but which controls the people. When shall we submit to that last demonstration of our feebleness, our folly and our degradation! I say to you, gentlemen, fearful as was the sight of these horrid flames to the poor men who lay exposed to their infitence on the damp grass that night, it was not as horrible nor as fearful to them as it is to you, to me, and to everyone, if this is to be the beginning of a conflagration which is to consume our liberties. [Loud cheers.] [Loud cheers.] SPEECH OF THE HON. JACOB BROOME. The Hon. JACOB BROOME of Pennsylvania was in-

fess in the outset that I do not feel this evening very much in the speech-making humor, probably for the reason that I knew not the particular object of the meeting till I reached here this evening. Added to this is an exhaustion from too much traveling to-lay over your very large city. However, I shall never decline an invitation in a case of this kind to address my fellow-citizens for the common good of our country. If I understand aright now the object of this concourse, it is that the Americans and the Republicans shall unite on a common ground to meet and defeat the common enemy (Cheers); for the time being assuming an attitude of triendship instead of the old political fend which has characterized them of late years. To this I have no objections; indeed I should much like to see so desirable an end accomplished by the united action of Americans and Republicans. I know that the Democratic party has offended deeply the republican institutions of this much in the speech-making humor, probably for the indeed I should much like to see as desirable an end accomplished by the united action of Americans and Republicans. I know that the Democratic party has offended deeply the republican institutions of this centry, and the principles of our fathers which have been professed by the American party. Therefore none of us have pily in our hearts for, nor a solitary impulse favorable to, the Democratic party. Then why should we not unite! I would say, unite: not merely for the occasion of your approaching election, but for all time to come (cheers), and on a platform which is already under and which is secarcely at this fine thought of. I shall have occasion now to say a few words concerning our quondam friends the Democratis, and I would not have any of this audience consider, because I come before them with a glove on my hand, that I am actuated by any affectation in the matter; I am obliged to wear the glove in consequence of a serious accident to my hand, and I regret it deeply, for I assure you when I take hold of the Democratic party I want to handle it without gloves. [Cheers and laughter.] I take up your call for the meeting: "The electors of the City and County of "New-York who are opposed to the present National "Administration for its efforts to force the Lecompton" Constitution upon a protesting people." "The electors of the city and county who are opposed to the present national administration." I should like to know who is not opposed to the present national and individually the county who are opposed to the test and laughter. What have they done! There was a party not long since which rose up in this country, from an impulse of particism, which seemed in the land which seekers and the foreigners of the country. [Alphanes and laughter.] What have they done! There was a party not long since which rose up in this country, then in the ascendency. They the Democratis party, then in the ascendency. They the Democratis party, then in the ascendency. They the Democratis party their days were numbered; they look

Presidency, and been sustained afterward, that party would have shown its honesty, and would have placed themselves almost upon an enduring perpetuity in this country. But they did not choose it—they choose rather to shun the dishonest purposes of that party. It was quite an unfortunate thing that the Missour Compromise had to be enacted by the people in the early days of our Confederacy; but it was supposed that the question of Slavery had been entirely settled—first by the ordinance of its, and afterward by its confirmation and adoption in the Federal Constitution. That provided for all the territory morth of the River Ohio, that being all the territory which belonged to the United States. However, territory was acquired contrary to any power in the Constitution for the acquisition of new territory, no provision was unde as to the subject of Slavery at all. The question was, therefore, again opened, and the Missouri Compromise was enacted, and afterward repealed. And now comes the point. The question of Slavery now in the Territories of the United States has been settled by the action of Republicans and Americans. [Cheers.] It having been settled, then, by the united action of Americans and Republicans in the Congress of the United States—all of them planting themselves upon the glorious platform of Popular Sovereignty—there is now no longer any reason why the Republican party and the American party should be estranged toward each other of to be two parties. [Cheers.] The Republicans even went so far as to vote for the admission of Kansas with its Pro-Slavery, if the people of Kansas desired such a Constitution. What was the use of all the difficulty, except to create political capital for the purposes of perpetuating the power of the Democratic party? There is no power given to the Federal Government, under any act, to interfere with the people in the formation of a Constitution under which they wished to be admitted as a State into this Union. How could you restrict, how could the Governor restrict, the under any act, to interfere with the people in the formation of a Constitution under which they wished to be admitted as a State into this Union. How could you restrict, how could the Governor restrict, the people of Kansas, and how could they be deprived of their popular sovereignty—the sovereignty of the people—except by the very elementary action upon which all Constitutions are baser. Suppose you admit them with the restriction that they shall not have Slavery; in their sovereign capacity as a free and independent State they have a right to call a Convention immediately and remodel, after and reconstruct that Constitution, and that provision of Slavery. I say as an American, and I know you all agree with me as Republicans and American, that the power of the people is sovereign, and that they alone bave the right to determine their State Constitution. [Cheers.] But why all this difficulty existing in Congress? Why the most inflammatory appeals that were made to te projudices and passions of the people, both to the people of the North and South? An undue excitement prevailed to such a degree that the fratricidal hand was raised and the blood of brethren was spilled on the soil of Kansas. Where do we see that noble example of the most pure and unsulfied patriotism that now adorns our country—the glerious son of old Kentucky, John J. Crittenden? [Tremendous cheering.] With the American flag in his hand [applause and cheers], he stands forth and with a strong American voice he commands. "Peace! be still!" The Codstitution which had been presented to the House through the chivairie and and patriotie action of John Bell of the Scande in conjunction with John J. Crittenden [cheers] and Humphrey Marshall [applause], of J. Morrison Harris, James D. Ricaud, also of Maryland—these six indemitable Americans of the South, I am proud to say, destroyed and defeated the Lecompton policy of James Buchanan, [cheers and applause,] in conjunction, of course, with the action of the Republicans; who magnanimously and nobly, in th our common enemy, until we have effectually killed it, and then turn against each other again and flightlike devils for the ascendancy. [Laughter and cheers. This is the alternative, but I go for the former; I do not like this fighting among those who are working for a common object. [Applause.] I therefore should say to the Republicans, in a union of this kind, do not seek to make it available for the election of your own favorite candidates, to office, and to Applause. seek to make it available for the election of your own favorite candidates to office; and to Americans I would give the same advice; but to go honestly, fairly to work, and not only yourselves will be rejoleed, but the heart of your country, the great mother of us all, will rejoice in her unclouded prosperity, glory and greatness. (Cheers and applause.) Fam proud to see in the platform which is made for this occasion that respect which you give to those glorious principles of the American party: for which alone I have struggled for the last fifteen years, and for which I intend to struggle as long as the blood that those in my veins shall pulsate in my heart and course through my body. struggle as long as the blood that flows in my veins shall pulsate in my heart and course through my body. [Cheers.] There is no difficulty, there ought to be no difficulty among us here, because we have no slaves here; we have no Slavery among us; there is no one among us here who would not regret to see Slavery in any Territory or any new State to be admitted as a State into this Union. But while all our sympathes are alive in favor of the admission of Free States to this Union, let us take care that we do not contravent the spirit of that Constitution which spreads the agis of its protection alike ever the North and South. We have nothing to do but to let that question satile itself, upon the dectrine of popular sovereignty. [Appliesse.] And no other results can be effected upon that doctrine, of popular sovereignty than a glorious trumph of the And no other results can be checien upon the data of popular sovereignty than a glorious triumph of the sinews of the free laborer over the oligarchie spirit of the slave-party. [Applanse.] And in order to accomplish this great work we must move those who reside in the Free States to add us; we want that glorious Conservative spirit of the South, which rolled up its hundreds of hundreds of thousands of votes for Millard Villes of the South, which rolled up its hundreds of hundreds of thousands of votes for Millard Villes of the South, which rolled up its hundreds of the same of votes for Millard Villes of the South which rolled up its hundreds of the same of votes for Millard Villes of the South which rolled up its hundreds of the same of votes for Millard Villes of the South which rolled up its hundreds of the South which rolled up its hundred to accompany the same of the South which rolled up its hundred to be south which rolled up its hundred hundreds of hundreds of thousands of votes for Millard Fillmore. [Cheers and applause.] Yes, brothers, we want that union of North and South that characterized our fathers to characterize their sons. We want to act together as a nation. If I thought the movement was intended to operate in any sectional point of view, I would be as far from addressing it this evening as I should be from addressing the next. Democratic meeting to be held here. [Applause and laughter.] We want to see in this Union that degree moderation on the part of the people of the North, which, instead of driving our Southern brethren from us, but will bring John J. Critenden [cheers long and lond and that glorious Southern heat to the rescue of our country from the thraidom of Slavery and the dominion of foreign influences. [Groat cheers.] We shall never be a happy and thankful county until these two great things shall be an examplianed, and accomplish them Kess by the surit of carnestness and shall never be a happy and thankful county until these two great things shall be accomplished, and ac-complish them, t-see by the spirit of earmestness and determination in this crowd, we mast assuredly will. determination in this crowd, we mast assuredly will. I do not think it is necessary to occupy your time on a question that is so self-evident. When we reflect upon the position of political parties in this country, all we have to do is to act apan the platform haid down here to-night. I am glad to see that in it has been entimed this prevision: "Who are in favor of such a "change in our State Constitution as shall require an "adopted citizen to have been naturalized one year "before voting." [Hurrah for that! Cheers and applause.] Here comes an alien to the county and lands in Phindelphia, remains there four years and nine or ten months; then he is called to the city of New-York, where he probably has a job. He comes to vour city, and in two or three months he is entitled to his certificate of naturalization; he walks to the polls and deposits his vote, under the walks to the polls and deposits his vote, under the guardian of such men. His vote is deposited, and it destroys the vote of one of you who have been born and raised in this city. Now, suppose I come at the same time with this foreigner from Pennsylvania, to such men. His vote is deposited, and it destroys the vote of one of you who have been born and raised in this city. Now, suppose I come at the Sinh District caused by the part of that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years, to live here one year before I that y years.

am permitted to deposit my vote in the ballot-bex. [Applause.] I ask the Democrat, is that fair I "Oh, yes, everything is fair in politics." [Laughter.] Then if it is perfectly fair. It that is fair — it is fair for us to protect our native-box brethren again. I the exercise of any such preferences as is given to the most ignorant and worthless serf that can be thrown on our shores. I hope you will stick to this part of the platform. Let us see one step taken by the people in popular sovereignty, in managing the "If our affairs and protecting our American-born citizens as much as we do the aften. In the City of Washington, where the public works are going on, not two per cent of these employed are native-born citizens. Thus the whole patronage of the Democratic party is given to merease and perpetuate that party, and strength to realities agregated zerosite that party, and strength to realities agregated zerosite that party, and strength to realities agregated zerosite that party, and strength to realities agregated. not accept the office on any other terms, he stated so
the President if we are to believe his own assemble and there is no reason to death them. The Preside,
accordingly directed that instructions should be given
to Mr. Walker, the Governor of Kansas, that the
Constitution should be submitted as an entirety to the
people for their ratification or rejection. Governor
Walker in his inangural promised it to the people of
Kansas, but then comes another feature of a portion
of the Democratic party, the besider ruffacion of
Missouri stepping over to Kansas to control their
election, and make such a registry as should car off Thus the Phote patrosage and perpetuate that party, and strength to political aggrandizement. In the City of Washington, a young mass arriving at the age of 21 within one year at the election, could not vote at the Washington, a young mas arriving at the age of 21 withm one year at the election, could not vote at the next election, while the foreigner naturalized on the day of the election, no matter when he came into the district, is permitted to deposif his vote. The Democratice party are aware of all this. Mr. Humphrey Marshall made a most acble speech on this subject, followed by Winter Davis of Maryland, showing clearly and conclusively the ministree of the operation of such a law, yet every Democrati inteel as against an amendment that was proposed. [** Certainly.] Yes certainly—but et them do it we want them to act then, and not slent our thurder. The time will come, and trust is not far distant. I hope in 1850, when we will show to that party that that popular severeignty and American far distant, I hope in 1850, when we will show to that party that that popular severeignty and American pirit in this State rises superior in moments of danger of the petty demagogueism that controls the movements of that party. [Cheers.] "We are it favor of securing the rights of Legal Voters by an efficient Registry Law, and who are in favor of legal "safegnards against the deportation by Foreign Governments of their convicts and paupers to our "shores; are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute on Monday, September 6, 1858, at 8 p. m." They have met and passed resolutions showing that their armer is backled on, and that they are going to unite against one common adversary to defeat him. We have find allusion made to the great enterprise of the age—I may say of the world. The him. We have had allowed made to the great enter-prise of the age-I may say of the world. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is not yet exhausted as a topic of conversation and wonderment. It lays deeply inbedded in the ocean. By a union of two nations, by perseverance, energy and skill of those having it in charge, it has been buried deep beneath the mountain wave. By a union between the Republicans and Americans, and by perseverance and energy and fidelity, we shall be able to bury the Democratic party beneath the surface, as lays that cable. [Tre-mendous cheering.]

> Mr. Hoxie came forward and was received with great cheering. He said it was no part of the programme that he should speak. He, however, would say one thing. I want to ask of you for three such cheers as Americans and Republicans only can give for that glorious son of Pennsylvania. (Three cheers were given, Cries of a song.) I would would ask what you are going to do? What remains to be done. If these two parties unite there won't be any of the Democratic party left, but the office holders and Democratic party left, but the office holders and effice-seckers, (Great cheering.) The American party call themselvs the Democratic party, but have violeted all Democratic principles. The Democratic party in teese State go by the Cincinnatti platform, but the party in Kansas went by the Cincinnatti Directory. (Laughter, There is but one thing for us 20 do we must unite as one man. He was one of the blackest of all Republicans. [Cheers and laughter.] I can in this contest take by the hand any American and agree by the great prin-ciple laid down there, and we shall have presented for suffrages a ticket adopted by the honest men of narties. We shall have the satisfaction of rodeem-our city and State.

Mr Hoxic closed amid great applianse, and the meet-

THEATRICAL.

LAURA KRENE'S THEATER. - Mr. and Mrs. Blake ende their first appearance at this house this season, and were welcomed by an audience as large as the house will hold. The play was the comedy of "The Rivais," Mr. Blake, of course, as Sir Anthony Absolute, and Mrs. Blake as Mrs. Malaprop, the rest of the characters being sustained by the best of this fine company. The hearty greeting to the old favorites gave ew assurance of their well-carned popularity. They

WALLACK'S THEATER .- This house was filled last night with an appreciating audience, attracted by the inne of the artists who were announced to appear in English opera. The "Bobemian Girl" was the opera, the parts being sustained by Miss Annie Milner, Mrs. Helman, Mr. Minard, Mr. Rodolphson, Mr. Guilmette and Mr. Holman. The audience were well pleased, and this, the first of the operatic entertainments at

BURTON'S THEATER.-Mr. Collins appeared last evening in Mr. Brougham's comedy of "The Fortune Hunters" before a large audience. The play was well acted throughout. We are soon to have an Italian Opera Company at this theater.

A COUNCILMAN BEATING WOMEN-ONE OF OUR CITY LAWMAKERS .- On Saturdry night last, Councilman Mulligan, while perambulating among his constituents of the Seventeenth Ward, fell into bad company, and in consequence, lost the gold watch and chain sented to him, in consideration of the important services he rendered Mayor Wood, on that memorable occasion-the 16th of June, 1857, when the Municipal and Metropolitan Police forces came in collision in the rear of the City Hall. Councilman Mulligan, it appears, made a call at a house in Eleventh street, near Avenue A, about midnight, and while making himself agreeable to a young judy named Mag Golden, was re-lieved of his timekeeper. Mulligan soon missed his watch, and was so uncharitable as to charge Mag with taking it. She denied it, and said he might search her. Muligan saw another young woman standing near, and faneying that she was a confederate and had the watch, knocked her down with a blow from his fist, but before he could sceare her, she leaped from a window to the ground, and succeeded in escaping. The loss of the token so exercised his mind that he raised a tremendous breeze in the house, and went so far as to commit an unprovoked assault upon one Christopher Newman, fracturing the young man's law by striking him in the face with his fist. Mulligan called in an officer, and Mag was taken to the Station-House and locked up for the remainder of the night. The following morning she was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, but discharged for want of evidence, Councilman Mulligan failing to appear and prosecute.

ATTEMPTED INVANTICIDE.-At an early hour yeserday morning some of the occupants of the dwelling house No. 156 Christopher street were alarmed by the vies of a child emanating from a privy at the rear of as vard. Officer Curry of the Ninth Precinct was talled in, and upon examigation discovered a new-born mant at the battem of the sink. After some delay the babe was rescued, and was found to be nearly suffosated by the nephitic vapor. Sarah Davis, a nurse, was called it, and washed and dressed the child, during which she discovered that the umbilical cord had been broken, and had not been secured. Soon after, suspicion pointed to a young woman named Maryhouse, and sho was taken in custody, and conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police Court. A physic an who cumined the accused testified that she bere the appearance of having recently given birth to a chist. The officer in searching the premises found several towels saturated with blood. Upon the pre-limeary examination of the accused she said: "I did not threw the child in the privy for the purpose of killing it. I did not know what to do with a, or how to provide for it. That is all I have to say Justice Kelly committed her to prison for trial.

THE POLICE AT QUARANTINE TO BE BELL AVEN. Deputy Superintendent Curpenter has decid ed to re lieve the entire police Sure now on duty at Quaranties Station, in the course of to-day. .

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE STREET.—The s' Arm of fire for the Sixth District, at 61 o'clock tast evening, was caused by the partial burning of '.he house in the rear of No. 10 EMridge street, owr ed by J. McConnell.

MR, PRESIDENT, AND COUNTRYMEN: I must conitizens for the common good of our counderstand aright now the object of this it is that the Americans and the Republimite on a common ground to meet and desirate on a common ground to meet and desirate on the common enemy [Cheers]; for the time ming an attitude of friendship instead political fend which has characterized on the years. To this I have no objections: hould much like to see so desirable an lished by the united action of Americans in the basis of fairness and of justice; we should go in for wiping out all previous platforms, and adopt the platform upon which this meeting is called. Or there is one other alternative; to shake hands upon the present occasion and fight the Democratic party as our common enemy, until we have effectually killed.